

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

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[NUMBER 1275.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

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Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]
A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,
WITH AN
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY
ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;
CONTAINING,
The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
PRICE 125 CENTS,
TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.
BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Fayette County, act.
Taken up by John Bobb, living near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip shot, no brand, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Iron Gray Filley, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th December, 1809.
John H. Morton.

Taken up by Absalom Corn living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Somerset, a SOREL MARE, about six years old next spring, about 14 hands high, has a star in the forehead, and small snip, some white hairs in her mane near the shoulders, her right hind foot white, and she has on a small bell, with a leather collar fastened an iron buckle the bell has a small piece out of it, at the lower end, appraised to 30 dollars.
J. Payne, J. P. M. C.
March 6th, 1810

Taken up by Danl. T. Vaughn living on the waters of Big Willow creek, 9 miles from Falmouth, a BAY HORSE, ten years old, fourteen hands and a half high, the near hind foot part white, long tail, much marked with the saddle portmanteau and pad, shod all round, brand with a heart, appraised to 45 dollars, before me this 9th day of October, 1809.
John Forcyth, J. P. P. C.

Taken up by Timothy Marker, living in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one BAY MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star in her forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to 5 dollars.
Lewis Nichols, J. P. S. C.
January 12th, 1810.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.
March 15, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney,
will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post-paid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY
Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.
March 12th, 1810. tf.

WOOL FACTORY.
DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give CASH for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.
He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.
tf Lexington, March 13, 1810.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same before the 25th of next April. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice need expect no further indulgence: the subscriber having quit business wants to close all his accounts.
tf GEORGE ANDERSON.

THE IMPORTED HORSE
MAGIC,
Is now at my farm, in Jessamine county, and will stand the ensuing season in Lexington, or Richmond, Madison county.

MAGIC was got by Volunteer, the sire of Spread Eagle, Stirling, Triumvir, Recruit, Commodore, &c. He is an elegant horse, of fine size—pedigree and performance will hereafter be detailed, and the price at which he will stand specified—which shall be lower than any horse of his rank has ever stood at in this state.
SAMUEL H. WOODSON.
Jan. 29th, 1810.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cuthbert Ban s.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Taken up by Andrew Scott of of Fayette county, on the waters of David's fork of Elkhorn near Troutman's mill, a dark brown filly, three years old next spring, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high, not docked nor branded, some few white hairs in her forehead, rather lighter about her mouth and nose—appraised at fifteen dollars.
January 16th, 1810. Leonard Young, J. P.

Taken up by Meryman B. Curd, in Jessamine county, near Curd's ferry, a BAY HORSE, about eight years old, about 14 hands three inches high, star and snip in the forehead, appraised to 35 dollars. Certified by me this 23d November, 1809.
John Hawkins.
JANUARY 26, 1810.

Taken up by Abraham Dale, in Woodford county, on the waters of Tanner's creek, one YELLOW BAY FILLY, two or three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, both hind feet white. Appraised to fifteen dollars.
James Howard.

Taken up by William McIlvann, in Woodford county, four miles from the court house, on the waters of Elkhorn, one BRIGHT BAY MARE with a star and snip, some white on the hind foot, with some saddle spots on her back, branded on the buttock supposed to be thus, G supposed to be twelve years old, thirteen hands three inches high. Appraised to 18 dollars before me this 1st day of January, 1810.
H. Watkins, J. P.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Mr. John Berry, as I am determined not to pay it. I am ready to settle with said Berry agreeable to contract.
E. ESTACE,
Madison county, March 16th, 1810. 3c

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Taken up by Thomas Boyd living on Hinkston, five miles north of Mount Sterling, one SOREL FILLY, two years old past, about thirteen hands one inch high, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, small star in her forehead. Appraised to twenty dollars.
James Lane, J. P. M. C.
December 7th, 1809.

Taken up in Clarke county, near Holder's Landing, by William Oldham, a SOREL MARE, five years old, thirteen hands high, blaze face, some saddle spots and some white hairs on her rump, no brand perceivable. Appraised to twenty dollars.
A. Christy, J. P.

Taken up by Nathaniel Drake, living in Jessamine county, a bay MARE, about 13 years old, with a star and snip, about 13 1/2 hands high, the off hind foot white, no brands, has had the fistula, appraised to 10 dollars. Given under my hand the 6th day of December, 1809.
John Lowry, J. P.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand, the above property will be sold much under its value.
DANIEL BRADFORD.
Lexington March 27. tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, 3d. MARCH TERM, 1810.
George Cleveland, complainant,
against
William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
A copy—Teste,
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, 3d. MARCH TERM, 1810.
John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,
against
William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.

IN CAANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.
A copy—Teste,
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trading for or taking an assignment on a note in the following words, as I have fully discharged the same, and can make it appear.
PHILIP WEBBER.
March 26th, 1810, †3t

Due Saml. Hadley twenty-five dollars on demand it being for value recd. of him as witness my hand this 10th day of Feb'y. 1809—also fifteen dollars due Id. Hadley when collected out of a bond on William Ray which we are in partnership in fd. bond.

PHILIP WEBBER.
Telle, A. WEBBER.
(a copy.)

MY WIFE Nancy has eloped my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all people from harbouring or crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.
HUGH M'NARY.
March 21, 1810. 3c 50c.

FOR SALE,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND.

LYING about eight miles from Lexington, and one mile from the Walnut Hill meeting house, two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, about sixty acres of it cleared, with a good framed dwelling house two stories high, and a stone kitchen, other small buildings; a good bearing apple and peach orchard, a plenty of good stock water. Cash and likely young negroes will be taken in payment, and for further particulars apply to
3c 50c HUGH M'NARY.
Fayette county, March 30, 1810.

NOTICE.

AS HUGH M'NARY has forewarned all persons from crediting or harbouring me on his account, I therefore, forewarn all persons from purchasing his property, as I am determined never to relinquish my right during life, and if he had treated me even with humanity, and not have put me under the authority of his daughters, who, for nearly two years past have called themselves my mistresses, and who have acted in every respect as such, or rather as tyrants over me; I say if this had not been the case, which I can fully prove, I never should have left his house.
NANCY M'NARY.
Lexington, April 2, 1810. [3c]

Taken up by Kitty Biers, living in Jessamine county, five miles from Nicholasville, a Chesnut Sorrel Stud Colt, two years old past, no brands perceivable, fourteen hands high, appraised to \$12 before me,
Peter Higbee.
December 12, 1809.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT
For the appointment of an additional judge and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the citizens of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory qualified according to law, be, and they are hereby authorized to elect one representative to the general assembly of said territory, and also to vote for one delegate from said territory, to the Congress of the United States, which election shall be held at the same time, and in the same manner, as is or may be provided by law for the elections in the several counties of said territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an additional Judge shall be appointed for the Mississippi territory who shall reside in said county of Madison, and have the same compensation, which is by law allowed to the other judges of said territory, and shall possess and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction within said county, which are possessed and exercised in the county of Washington in said territory, by the judge appointed by virtue of an act, entitled "an act for the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi territory and for other purposes," passed the 27th of March, one thousand eight hundred and four.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all final judgments and decrees, rendered in the superior courts of said counties of Washington and Madison, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, by the superior court of Adams county in said territory, upon a writ of error issued from said superior court; which said superior court is hereby empowered, upon the reversal of any judgment or decree of said courts of Washington and Madison counties, to render such judgment as the court from whence the cause may have been removed ought to have rendered; except where a jury may be requisite to try issues or assess damages, in which cases the cause shall be remanded to the court where it originated; there to be proceeded in. And said superior court of Adams county when sitting on the trial of any cause removed as aforesaid, shall be composed of not less than two judges.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislature of said territory shall have power and is hereby authorized to establish a superior court in each county, which has been or may be formed within the bounds which composed the former district or county of Washington to be holden by the judge who holds the superior court of Washington county in said territory, which court and the courts of Madison county, to be holden at such times and places as said legislature may direct. And all final judgments and decrees to be rendered by any superior court so established, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the manner prescribed by the third section of this act; and the conditions on which any writ of error shall be obtained, and all other proceedings relative thereto, may be regulated by said legislature.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "an act for the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes," passed the 27th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, as comes within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker
of the house of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 2, 1810.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, seven hundred and eighteen thousand, one hundred and fifteen dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and fifty three thousand, six hundred and ten dollars and eighty four cents.

For medicines, instruments, and hospital stores, sixteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For freight, store rent, commissions to agents and other contingent expenses, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, one hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and twenty one dollars and forty cents.

For clothing for the same, thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and ninety four dollars and seventy cents.

For military stores for the same, one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, two thousand dollars.

For quarter masters' and barrack masters' stores, officers' travelling expenses, armorers' and carpenters' bills, fuel, premiums for enlisting, musical instruments, bounty of music, and other contingent expenses of the marine corps, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the expenses of navy yards, commissioning dock and other improvements, pay of superintendents, store keepers, clerks and laborers, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For ordnance and small arms, seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 2, 1810.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Military establishments of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, eight hundred and sixty nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For forage, sixty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For subsistence, six hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred and thirty-two dollars and five cents.

For clothing, two hundred and ninety-three thousand, eight hundred and four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, thirty thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, fifty thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For ordnance, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications arsenals, magazines and armories, including two thousand dollars for such a number of additional military store-keepers as may be required, two hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies, fifty thousand dollars.

For the salary of clerks employed in the military agents' offices, and in the office of inspector of the army, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Indian department, one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.
J. B. VARNUM, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tem.
March 2, 1810—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

IT has been represented to the Secretary of State, that William Varney, George Beverly, Lawrence Ward, John Wilds, and James Venderbort, who call themselves American citizens, have been impressed into the British Navy. The friends of these men are therefore requested to forward to this Department, proof of the citizenship and a description of the persons of the aforesaid seamen, in order that measure may be taken to obtain their discharge.
Department of State,
Feb. 20th, 1810.

Editors of papers, who publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the above notice, three times in their respective Gazettes.
February 23, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,

TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE in Pots.

Andrew McCalla

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

An opinion appears to prevail, that Manufactures will never thrive in this state, owing to the high price of labor and the incapacity of our workmen. It becomes a duty on every well wisher of his country to investigate this opinion, and either prove or disprove its truth. In all countries the price of labor will be governed by the value of the common necessities for the support of the working part of the community, such as food, clothing, drink, and house-rent. In England all these articles are considerably higher than the food, clothing, drink and house-rent of a Negro. In Manchester, a carder or spinner will earn from 100 to 120 cents per day. In Carolina, labor costs the owner of the black, suppose he paid 40 dollars for his purchase, but 28 dollars interest, 28 dollars insurance on his life, and 44 dollars for his food and clothing, equal to 160 dollars per year, or 35 1-4 cents per day; so that the Carolina manufacturer can hire three negroes for what the Manchester manufacturer pays one workman. But it is alleged that the capacity of a negro is not equal to the duty of a cotton factory; this I deny, for in all well regulated factories, experience has proved it best to keep the workman constantly at one single branch and by this means it often happens, that the most stupid, excels in his particular department; and perhaps there is not in the whole circle of the mechanic arts one that requires less complex ideas than the different operations of a cotton factory, or one that requires less time to acquire a sufficient knowledge to be useful; and I boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, that such a factory must be carried on to the highest perfection, with negroes of common capacity; and that even the blind, the lame and the old, may be usefully employed in such an institution; and I think I could with the same confidence, challenge any one to show me where labor is cheaper than in South-Carolina. If the manufacturer employs his own negroes.

In order to place in a still stronger point of view the advantage of establishing cotton manufactures in this country, I will premise the comparative expense of a factory in Carolina and one in Manchester, who both purchase one hundred dollars worth of cotton, at 16 cents per lb. for the purpose of fabricating it into coarse cloth, such as six-hank yarn generally makes, and selling it at the Charleston market.

Carolina Factory.	Manchester Factory.
625 lbs. Cotton at 16 cts. per lb. 100	625 lbs. Cotton at 16 cts. per lb. 100
Drying to Factory 50	Drying and Wharfage 50
Spinning 615 lbs. water twist at three times the Manchester price 75	Commission at 5 per cent 5
Weaving 1845 yards at 10 cts per yard 184	General expense for freight, duty, commissions & other charges to and at Liverpool at 10 cts. per lb. 62 50
1845 yds. for 339 50	Carriage to Manchester 2 50
Equal to 18 yds.	Carding & spinning in Manchester 25
The Carolina Factory can sell at what the cloth cost the Manchester Factory, and have 75 per cent profit.	Weaving 1845 yds. at 10 cts. 184 50
Hence, it is evident, we can undersell them in all coarse goods, such as Cotton Dowlas	Carriage back to Liverpool 1
	Commission on shipping for Carolina at 2 1-2 per cent 13 82
Sheeting	Freight and prime at 2 cts. 12 30
Checks	Insurance to Carolina at 5 per cent 27 64
Counterpanes	Duty in Charleston 15 per cent ad val. 82 50
Blankets	Landing, draying, &c. 1
Table Cloths	Vendue commission 7 per cent 41 25
Fustians and Corduroys,	Commission on remitting at 2 1-2 per cent 13 75
At least 75 per cent.	1845 yards for 573 25
	Equal to 31 cts. per yd.

When we consider that a mill site can so easily be had in almost any part of this country twenty times as cheap as a steam engine could be supported in Manchester; that our negroes are fully adequate to all the operations of a cotton factory; and that, in no factory is the labor half as great as that required on a plantation; and that the labor of a negro is much lower than that of a white man in Manchester; and that the manufacturer in Carolina, for obvious reasons, has no occasion of investing a large capital in cotton, which the Manchester manufacturer must do, or run the risk of being idle or of paying a very high price. When we also consider that cold climates are at least 10 per cent. unfavorable to carding, spinning, weaving and bleaching, is it not, then, evident, that we possess more natural and local advantages of becoming a greater manufacturing country than any nation in Europe?

COLBERT.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

MR. EDITOR—I don't allow my self to talk politics on common occasions; but I think in the present state of our country the women have as important a part to act as the men.—With all due respect to what you call the resolves of Congress, I think the resolves of our sex of full as much consequence to the nation, and that a hundred thousand spinning wheels put in motion by female hands will do as much towards redressing our wrongs and establishing our independence, as a hundred thousand of the best militia men in America. I am not alone in this opinion.—Squire Home spun, [a true American inside and out,] says the noise of spinning wheels and looms is more alarming to John Bull, as he calls king George and his folks, than Mr. Macon's bill and all other bills that Congress are making for his annoyance.—and the Squire says further, that his cotton spinning factory will be as great an eye-fore to old England as a man of war with as many great guns as his factory has spindles. Now I know of no better rule of warfare than to find out what the enemy wishes us not to do, and to go about it in earnest. My neighbors agree with me, young and old, and are determined to attack this same John Bull with at least a hundred effective spinning wheels.

DORATHY DISTAFF.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An intelligent and respectable correspondent informs us, that there has lately been found, in the northern part of this state, a singular kind of clay, which by the heat of fire, is converted into pure, fine transparent glass.—The peculiar properties of this Clay were thus accidentally discovered. Last summer, while Mr. George Scriba was building a gristmill at Rotterdam, on the Onida lake, in digging a canal for the flume, the work men came to a bed of clay; of which, however, no notice was then taken. In the month of November, a stove was put up in the mill, for the benefit of the men who were employed in finishing the interior of the building.—Finding the house soon filled with smoke, the workmen applied this clay to the crevices of the stove pipe. In the course of a few hours the clay had disappeared; and examining the inside of the stove, they found that the clay had been converted into fine & pure glass. Since that discovery, several experiments have been made, to ascertain the qualities of this new kind of earth. Two letters have been received briefly stating the result.

One of them says—"The melted clay, as it was poured out of the crucible, appeared of the consistence of molasses; and when it had cooled, it proved to be clear and beautiful glass, of a green tinge, and so strong, that it was with difficulty broken with the hand."

The other letter says—"I prepared a little furnace before a blacksmith's bellows, and blew one hour, when I found the clay well melted, and in a fluid state, so that it run out of the crucible in strings as thick as a straw, and produced a solid glass, which could be thus drawn from three to four feet long."

As this is an entire new discovery, it will doubtless receive the attention of the chymists and mineralogists of our country.—Com. Adv.

KINE POCK.—By a gentleman lately arrived from France, we learn, that a new mode of inoculating kine pock has been adopted, and is extended in practice with the happiest success. It is as follows:—When a child has been infected, instead of a physician coming, when the pock is mature, to take away the matter, and frighten the babe into tears and terror by his lancet, quills, &c. the parents announce by a card fixed outside the door, "that on such a day children in perfect health may be inoculated without expense and with ripe living matter, provided that they are brought by their mothers between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon." The mother of the infant from whence the matter is to be taken, is furnished only with a common sewing needle, the point of which she slips in the ripe vesicle on the arm of her child and then immediately with it makes a slight puncture on the arm of that which is brought to receive the infection. No blood is drawn. If the children are asleep, they are neither of them suffered to be disturbed. This mode of infection, with living matter, never fails: no inflammation ensues; and the whole of the operation is performed by the mother only.—N. Y. Merc. Adv.

NEW-YORK FEBRUARY 25.

The Senate of this state have adjudged that Mr. Clark in sending a challenge to De Wit Clinton to fight a duel, was guilty of violating the privileges of that House, and they have therefore committed him to a prison during its pleasure. Mr. Lynch, the bearer of the challenge, was discharged from custody on making the necessary and usual apology to the Senate. Mr. Emmet was counsel for Mr. Clark & Mr. Lynch.

The cause of the challenge, as communicated from Albany to me, is this. Mr. Clark, one of whose ancestors was Governor, and another Secretary of the Colony, claims, under a patent, a large portion of the land at Cateskill.—The claim after many years litigation, was decided in his favour by the Supreme Court of this State. From the decision of the Supreme Court an appeal was made to our Court of Errors (consisting of the Senate, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the chan-

cellor) last winter, which terminated against Mr. Clark, who is an ALIEN. Mr. Clinton, as a member of the court, delivered an opinion in favour of the appellants.

This Session of the Legislature a petition was presented to the Senate by the Lady of Mr. Trumbull, the celebrated painter, praying for a law to enable her to hold land in the State: Mrs. Trumbull is an English Lady, and her husband, who was a revolutionary soldier, is now in London. Mr. Clinton opposed the Lady's petition on the ground that too many Aliens already hold land in the State, and in the course of his speech made, it is said several impertinent and affronting allusions to Mr. Clark. For these it is added, Mr. Clark challenged him.

The duelling law of this State subjects an Alien to fourteen years imprisonment for sending a challenge to a citizen.

FROM THE (NEW-YORK) COLUMBIAN.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

An anecdote is now in circulation, which is said to be founded on fact. The British cabinet was on the eve of confirming the agreement made by our administration with Mr. Erskine, for which Mr. Canning was the warmest advocate, when his sacred majesty, on hearing that part of Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Erskine, wherein he states that the king owed it to his own honor to punish the officer who was the cause of the outrage upon the Chesapeake, fell into a violent passion, crying out, "Who the d—l made these d—l rebels judges of my honor!" The consequence was, all idea of confirming the agreement of Erskine's was immediately scouted, and his majesty's ministers, who were indebted to their pliancy to his religious and other prejudices for their elevation to power, made one more sacrifice to his hatred of his quondam subjects.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 10, 1810.

The Senate of the U. S. on the 29th ult. passed the bill introduced by Mr. Pope, authorizing a subscription on behalf of the United States, of \$150,000 to the Ohio Canal Company. It passed by a considerable majority.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Bayard of the Senate, making provision for the establishment of a National Bank, the capital of which shall not exceed twenty millions of dollars, to be divided into 50,000 shares at 400 dollars each.

FORGED three Dollar Notes of the Trenton Bank, were passed off in this town, last week; they are tolerably well executed, but not so perfect but to be easily detected. Every citizen who reads this article, would do well to be on his guard particularly when such small eastern notes are offered by strangers!

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH and the Rev. C. W. CLARK will discuss the following question, on Saturday the 21st inst. at the Court-house in Lexington:

"Is the Son of God equal to the Father?" Mr. Smith to take the negative, and Mr. Clark the affirmative side of the question.

Mr. S. to speak first, to begin at ten o'clock, and neither to speak longer than twenty minutes at once.

The Court of Appeals met in the early part of this week. We understand that the Hon. John Boyle, is appointed chief justice.—The Hon. Wm. Logan, has accepted of an appointment as a judge in the court. The Hon. James Clarke, is appointed by the governor, a judge of the same. The court is now complete.—Argus

New Hampshire Election.

There is no doubt as to the issue. It is virtually decided, and republicanism has had an easy triumph. It appears from the last New Hampshire papers, that John Langdon will probably have a majority from 2,000 to 30,000. In the council three of the five are firm republicans. In the senate seven republicans are probably chosen. In the house of representatives there will be an addition of thirty-four republicans which will give them a majority of twenty-one.

N. Y. PAP.

FROM THE COMMONWEALTH—MARCH 19.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

For the schools of the Western country.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce the prospects of the publication of the New Testament in this country. Zadok Cramer of this place has issued proposals to this effect, which now lie before us, and which are principally intended for the patronage of the merchants of the western country, who we doubt not, will feel disposed to encourage the undertaking, thereby facilitating the convenience of getting a valuable school book manufactured at their own doors, without the risks, delays, and expense of bringing them a distance of 300 miles over the mountains: Z. Cramer justly observes in his prospectus,

"That we stand in great need of a well printed Testament, our school houses can sufficiently testify, and that our children have too long suffered from the numerous editions of this book badly executed, is clearly apparent, and ought in justice to be remedied. And this can easily be done by the judicious discrimination of purchasers distinguishing a good from a bad article, making the quality, as well as the price an object of consideration."

"It is really trifling with the education of youth to put into their hands books scarcely legible to those who are accounted good readers, and how much more difficult to those only beginning to learn. Much has been done these last ten years in the improved manner of printing and binding books intended for the juvenile learner, but much yet remains to be done."

"Among all the numerous class of books in-

tended for schools, none deserves greater attention, both in the style of printing and binding than the Testament, for two special reasons: first, it is among the most difficult books (the Bible excepted) to be read correctly by children; and secondly, above all others read in our English schools, there ought, for the honour of the Christian religion, to be the least chance of fatiguing or disgusting the young learner while assiduously poring over its contents. The most lively impressions of its superiority in dignity of style and matter ought to be left on the mind of the youth on leaving school, otherwise, it has a chance of being thrown past as the least valuable book in the library.

"To put a Testament in the hands of a child just beginning to read, printed with a small worn out type, on a thin, dark, and flimsy paper, badly executed throughout, and filled with what printers call Monks, Pinks, and Fryers, is to say, Child, you must learn to read, should you go blind in the attempt."

"Another consideration: we have with proper care, rags enough—paper mills have been, and more are erecting to supply us with paper—printers and bookbinders are waiting for employment, and, with all these requisites at our door, shall it be any longer said that we the printers have not the spirit to begin, or the merchants in this country sufficient patriotism to encourage the publishing, a school Testament? For the honor of the first law of nature, self preservation, those who harbour an idea of this kind, we hope, will find themselves disappointed."

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Basseterre (St. Kitts) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 24, 1810.

The arrival of the United States' brig Etna, in the West Indies, has given rise to a variety of conjectures, and although the object appeared to be a search for Brown, the ex-collector of Orleans, it was not believed to be real. Our beloved Edward Byam, judge of the vice admiralty court at Antigua (well known for his high regard for Americans) got into a most violent rage on account of an American vessel of war having the audacity to anchor in British waters—he would not see capt. Bainbridge, and told Mr. J. Rose (the American agent) that if the brig did not depart immediately, he would order one of his majesty's brigs to gallant her out. Bainbridge came down here from Antigua, and kicked up a terrible noise. Two of his men ran away—and he (very naturally) undertook to search for them; sent his officers on board all the vessels in the harbour (not omitting his majesty's schr.) who presenting his compliments to the different captains desiring permission to overhaul their vessels for his men, which I believe they all acceded to. Not finding them afloat, he came on shore, and assisted by some young men in town, at last discovered them both asleep in a grog shop, tied their hands behind them, and took them on board his brig, the people here put themselves in a terrible rage, and sent word to admiral Cochran (at Gaudaloupe) who immediately dispatched two fast sailing brigs in quest of her, with orders to bring her to him, and communicated the same orders to all the vessels of war on this station; we have not yet heard whether either of the brigs have fallen in with her—but have no doubt if they do, it will be the cause of a serious disturbance between the two countries, for I am confident Bainbridge will not surrender unless compelled by force.

You have doubtless heard of the capture of Guadaloupe, St. Martins and St. Eustatius, by the British, which is all the news I have for you.

At a meeting of the citizens of the 7th ward, in New-York, many patriotic resolutions were entered into—among them is one promising to have "an eye on the proceedings of Jackson, and prevent his escape upon the appearance of the British fleet, which shall come to treat them as the Danes." This is very well—If the enemy shall come, I hope they will seize the hero, fasten him to a post facing the British cannon, and let him have a full view of the fray!

Baltimore Ev. Post.

Cobbett's Register, of the 31st of December, contains a string of violent remarks against Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, occasioned by the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. He says

"The conduct of the American executive has been studiously calculated of late to clash with the vital interests, the long established rights of this country, whilst their language holds out principles which we cannot admit without ruin. The bias in favor of the enemy is insultingly visible on their part. Under these circumstances, it will be asked how far this insolence ought to be tolerated; how we should take this new outrage; how far patience is virtue, and equanimity on our part may create more friendly sentiments on that of the Americans. To go to war with them would be ridiculous. They are not worthy of a single shot of gun-powder."

[The above is but a feint sketch of Porcupine's bitterness.]

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 26.

The bill for the establishment of a Quarter master's department was read and passed to a third reading.

The bill for the establishment of a National Bank was read a second time.

The bill to alter and amend the act fixing the military peace establishment was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pope reported a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to

the stock of the Ohio Canal Company; which was twice read.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating a sum of money for the purpose of providing munitions of war.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 14.

NEW-ORLEANS BATTURE.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. BASSETT in the chair, on the bill "Providing the means to ascertain the title to the Batture in front of the suburb of St. Mary, in the city of New-Orleans."

The bill provides that "it shall be lawful for the claimants or their legal representatives, to institute a suit or suits in the district court of the United States, for the Orleans district, according to the forms now used in the courts of said territory, against the attorney of the United States, for the said district, who shall be made defendant as the representative of the United States, for the express purpose of defending their title to the said Batture, &c. and when the issue shall be joined & the pleadings made up and settled in the said district court, it shall be the duty of the judge of the said court, to designate by an order entered of record, as part of the proceedings in such case, some one of the circuit courts of the United States, where, in his opinion, a fair and impartial trial can be had, and which circuit court, so designated, is hereby authorized to proceed to final trial, both as to law and to fact, in like manner as if such suit had been instituted in such court, and had arisen within its jurisdiction, but according to the forms used in the courts of said territory, and the laws in force there when the removal aforesaid took place. And a transcript of the record shall be furnished the plaintiffs, by the said district court, which being authenticated in the usual form, and filed with the clerk of such circuit court, shall be sufficient authority for such court to proceed to final trial. And the judgment or decree of such circuit court may be reviewed and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States, on appeal or writ of error, prosecuted by either party within after such judgment or decree shall have been finally rendered, or pronounced in such circuit court, &c. &c."

Mr. Bibb moved to strike out the whole of the bill from the enacting clause, and to insert the following as an amendment:

"That the interest in or title to the batture fronting the suburb of St. Mary, in the city of New-Orleans, which may have vested in the U. S. by the treaty of cession between the U. S. and France, concluded at Paris the 30th of April, 1803, be transferred to and vested in the corporation of the city of New-Orleans, so far as to enable said corporation to defend any suit or action which may be instituted for the recovery of the whole or any part of the said batture, in any court having competent power and jurisdiction to hear and determine the same; and if no suit or action shall be instituted and prosecuted to final judgment or decree within years, all individual claim, right or title to the said batture shall thenceforth be forever barred."

And be it further enacted, that the said batture shall be used and enjoyed as a public high-way and landing place, as well by the citizens of the U. S. as the inhabitants of the city of New-Orleans, who shall continue to use and enjoy the right of digging and carrying earth from the said batture for making and repairing public streets and levees and other purposes, which they were accustomed to use and enjoy under the late Spanish government."

Mr. Poydras made a long and elaborate speech on the subject of the title to this property, denying that Mr. Livingston had either a shadow or resemblance of title.

The committee rose at three o'clock, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 26.

The bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the purpose of making an experiment on the practical use of the torpedo, on submarine explosion, has passed the House of Representatives. Yeas, 65—Nays, 53.

MR. PINKNEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Livermore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a copy of any letters or despatches which may have been received in the Department of State, and do not require secrecy, from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of London, since his receipt of the letter of the 23d of November, 1809, from the Secretary of State, communicated to this House by the President on the 29th of said November.

After some discussion the resolution was passed. Ayes, 109—Nays, 14.

INVALID CORPS.

March 27.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army and of the present army of the United States, was passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Pinkin in the chair, reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Mumford, a resolution was adopted requesting the President of the U. S. to communicate such information touching the impressment of American seamen, as had been received since the communication made to the Senate in 1807.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman at Cadiz, dated Jan. 26.

The General Junta have decreed, that from the 1st of February their residence shall be at Cadiz.

On the 14th of Jan. the French attacked the passage of Montiscon and Villamanique to enter into Andalusia, but they were repulsed; in consequence of which, the Patriot Army is in good spirits.

The general opinion is, that as soon as the Central Junta quit Seville, the Provincial Junta of that district will take the whole command of the province, and some change will take place in government. The Central, it is said, give the other full power to act as they may see best.

The Junta of Granada and Cordova have given orders to arm the whole population of the province in a mass.

The French army is composed of about 50,000 (6,000 of which are cavalry.) Our army will be about 36,000.

Salem, March 20.

Yesterday the schooner Minerva, captain Leach, arrived at Marblehead, in 60 days from Alicante. A gentleman who conversed with captain Leach a few minutes, derived from him the following information:—That the French were within six leagues of Alicante, in two divisions, (40,000 in the whole) one division destined to Alicante, and were expected in every day; the other to Valencia:—That the inhabitants were with all haste sending their plate and other valuables to Gibraltar and Cadiz, judging them to be the only places of refuge and safety; and were determined to submit to the French when they came, without resistance. The Junta remained at Seville.

A London paper of Jan. 20, says:—This morning we had advice of the arrival of several ships from France to obtain logwood and other articles from this country admitted under the new Custom House regulations of Bonaparte.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, March 24.

Just after our paper had gone to press, our boat came up from the Narrows with several arrivals—among them is the ship Union, Pigot, in 48 days from Lisbon—Left there the 23d January. A few days before capt. P. sailed, two couriers had arrived from Spain, announcing the French having forced the pass of Sierra Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with muskets only, but the latter division met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news, that the French had advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the Duke de Albuquerque and were obliged to retreat through the pass again. When the courier left Cadiz, Seville, Badajoz and Cadiz were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when capt. P. sailed. There was also a report of a revolution in the south of France, headed by M. Sena and Lord.

They had sent deputies to Lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon and Marseilles. The night before capt. P. sailed, a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept secret. There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution, and Bonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Major general Stewart and Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment and the 24th Scotch Brigade, some artillery and Cavalry and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 2500 men. It was said Lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention. The Portuguese army under marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men.

The marshal duke of Castiglione entered Gerona on the 11th inst. He took eight stand of colours, 200 pieces of cannon, and 5033 troops. The following is a copy of the capitulation:—

Capitulation of the city and forts of Gerona concluded on the 10th December at seven in the evening.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, and proceed to France as prisoners of war.

II. All the inhabitants shall be respected.

III. The Catholic religion shall continue to be followed by the inhabitants, and shall be respected.

IV. At half past eight to-morrow morning, the gate of Secours, that of Arenys, and also that of the forts shall be delivered up to the French troops.

To-morrow morning the 11th of December, the garrison shall march out of the fortress at half past eight o'clock; they shall file by the gate of Arenys, and the soldiers shall lay down their arms upon the glacis.

IV. An officer of the artillery, one of the engineers, and a commissary at war, shall enter the moment possession is given of the gates of the city, to receive possession of the magazines, maps, plans, &c.

Done at Gerona, seven in the evening, Dec. 10, 1810.

[Here follows the signatures.]

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

MRS. LUCAS

HAS REMOVED HER

MILINERY STORE

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obligation to R. Pitman, bearing date the 17th Feb. 1796 to convey by deed in fee simple, 25 acres of Land in Woodford county, adjoining the lands of Warren, Langham and Gilman, on the waters of Clear creek; and doth now refuse to comply therewith. This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing said land of said Lea, as I hold said bond or obligation by assignment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the title.

Thos. Duvall.

Montgomery County, Sec.

Taken up by George Black, one mile from Mount Sterling, a Dark Bay Filley, about two years old last spring, has a small star in her face, both hind feet white, not branded, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson.

12th December, 1809.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE AND GROCERY STORE, Next door to Mr. John Keiser, and nearly opposite the Market-house Lexington: Where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which, for neatness of figure and firmness of workmanship, are equal to any ever brought to the Western Country.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Fair top and Back Strap Boots, Single Back Strap do.

Cossack do. Three quarter do.

Philadelphia Morocco Spangled Slippers, Plain do.

Ladies' Nelson do. Girls' do.

Spangled Kid do. Ladies' Plain do.

Ladies' Jeffersons, Girls' do.

Women's Leather Slippers, Miss's Nelsons,

Girls' Morocco Jeffersons, Ladies' do.

Ladies' Morocco Shoes with heels, Ladies' Morocco Slippers with cork soles.

Philadelphia Morocco slippers, of every colour and size,

Gentlemen's fine leather-lined shoes, Men's common do.

Men's coarse do. Men's patent do.

Madison leather ties, Boot gitting, Heel ball,

Blacking ball and shoe brushes, Shoe binding and shoe strings,

Morocco hats for children, Morocco and Kid skins, of different colours,

Calfskins, Boot legs, and fair skins for boot tops,

Spanish seal leather for boots and White wetting skins for saddles.

GROCERIES.

Maderia, Port and Sherry Wines, Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits,

Fourth proof French Brandy, Fourth proof Holland Gin,

Peach Brandy, Old Whiskey,

Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas, Coffee and Chocolate,

Loaf and lump Sugar, Liquorice Ball,

Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper,

Madder, Copperas and Allum, Spanish Segars and Tobacco,

Almonds and keg Raisins, and Figs, Rice,

Mackarel, Scotch, and Pickled Herrings, and Oysters.

Which I intend selling low for CASH, wholesale or retail.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

A PROPOSAL

BY ZADOK CRAMER, BOOKSELLER, PITTSBURG, (Penn.)

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, NOTES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY, THROUGH THE STATES OF OHIO & KENTUCKY,

A VOYAGE DOWN THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND A TRIP THROUGH THE

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND PART OF WEST FLORIDA.

Commenced in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

SKETCHING the state of the vast tract of country through which he travelled, a distance of between three and four thousand miles. Early history—progress in settlement—population—manners—customs—natural & artificial curiosities—rivers—creeks—towns—villages—manufactures—religion—politics—Indian wars and massacres—peculiarities of backwoodsmen and hunters—Indian mounds or ancient burying places—fortifications on the Ohio—Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians on the Mississippi—their manners and customs—settlements on the Mississippi river—soil, products, climate and diseases, &c. of these regions.

Proposals for this work were issued some time ago, but its publication was necessarily delayed in consequence of the author extending his route, further than he first intended, down the Mississippi river, through the Mississippi territory and part of West Florida. The Tour is now completed, and the manuscript in the hands of the publisher, and will be put to press immediately, and issued with as little delay as possible.

There were a number of subscribers to the first proposals, and more are now respectfully solicited—those especially of encouraging literature and science—of learning the state of their own country, geographically and physically—of reading man as he is, with all his burdens on his back—of storing their minds with useful information, rational and beneficial amusement—Such will subscribe and read with considerable degree of pleasure—for our author takes us as we are, with all our foibles and faults—our vices and virtues—perfections and imperfections.

CONDITIONS.

This work shall be printed in one volume duodecimo size, of between 300 and 400 pages, with a new type and on a fine paper.

The price to subscribers shall not exceed one dollar twenty five cents, neatly bound and lettered, and those who subscribe for nine copies, shall have one gratis, provided the money be paid on delivery of the books, which in all cases will be required—A further discount of five per cent, will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

Subscription papers to be returned in the course of three months—at which time it is expected the work will be ready for delivery.

FOUND

ON SUNDAY morning on the Frankfort road, about three miles from Lexington, an OLD SADDLE, with a blue saddle cloth, the tree broken and no stirrup leathers—the owner may get it by applying to

JAMES HENDERSON.

LOST

ON Saturday evening near where the above was found, a MAN'S SADDLE nearly new, silver head and cantle, the initials I. H. on the head, silver plated stirrup leathers, and silver slips to the stirrup leathers, and also a common S bent bit curb BRIDLE.—A generous reward will be given for them or either by

JAMES HENDERSON,

Living on the Leestown road, 3 miles from Lexington.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington K. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. Allen Charles, Arthur John, Barr Thos. T. & R., Beach Joseph, Breckenridge Mary, H. 2, Baker Isaac, Boon Eleanor, Bell Hannah, Bradley Robert, Bradley Denis, Brown Thomas, Broadus Edwin, Beak Hannon, Bagby David or, Bagby John, Blackwell James, Baldwin Tyler, Bainbridge Abalom, Brimburger Michael, Brownlee George, C. Champney doct. T., Crothers Samuel, Caldwell capt. Geo., Clark William, Churchill Mary, Caldwell Charles, Callin Edmund, Cullin James, Cavender Elizabeth, Cunningham Thomas, Cardwell or Caldwell, D. Dunlap William, Dupey Suckey, Davenport Bofwell, Dienstmann Ann Maria, Deterly Jacob, Douden William, E. Emberfon Reuben, Elgin Ezekiah, Eafles Littleton, F. Fisher William, Fitzgerald, Garrard James, Gray George, Graves Josiah or, John Graves his brother, Gentry Pleasant, Hoskins James, Hyde George, Herndon Susannah, Haines Simon, Hawkins Walker, Hayes Capt. Saml., Holderman Abraham, Howe James, Hamilton benazer, Henderson Maria, Hicky Simon, Holmes John, Hawkins col. Wyatt, J. Johnson James Esq., Jackson Lydia, K. King John, Koons Nicholas, L. Lewis David, Lewis Stephen, Little John, Little James Majr., Leonard John, M. Meade James, Martin James, Milton Elijah, Mathews Jacob, McKinze Thomas, Moore Peter, Moore William, Monroe hon. John, M'Dowell maj. John, Nettle Thomas, Owens John, Patterfon Samuel, Prather Aaron, Pierce William, Prenton Walter, Price Mifs Jane, R. Riley Ninian, Rouse William, Ritter Jacob, Roberts George, Rice David, Richardson Nancy, S. Sagefar Jacob, Steel Reuben 2, Slannonback Mr., Sayres Stephen, Skinner Cornelius, Sneed John S., Schooler Joseph, Smart Joseph, Steel Bruce, Smith Archimidas, Sumrall Messrs., Hart & Co., Thomas Mofes Jr., Tull Samuel, Turham Thomas, Trimble James, Taylor Philip, Underwood Reuben, W. Winn Mime, Wilson John, Wright John, Wilson John H., Wilcott Polly L., Williams William, Wilson Samuel, Weigart George, Wilson Jonathan, Wyatt Maj. John, Woodland Barnabas, Y. Yeagar Nicholas, Young col. Richd., Young Ambrofe, JOHN JORDAN, JR. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nicholasville if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

March 31st, 1810. John Chiles, Joel Becker, Zachariah Barr, Valentine Cook, William Ames, David Sutton, William Nusan, Mrs. Grozell Scott, Doct. A. Montgomery, John Lubes, George Tanner, Shadrick Hall, Wm. Walker, George M'Donnell Esq., Wiley I. Berher, Mrs. Frances Smith 2, Thomas Penniston, Miss Susannah M. Price, Archer Rutherford, Nancy Morris, Daniel Isbell, Eli Moorehead, Hugh Holmes, B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office Winchester Ky. if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

April 6th, 1810. Adams John, Adams James, Abel Eliza, Briggs Agotie, Boggs James, Byrne Thomas, Barrow Nathan, Bowland Thomas, Berkley Samuel, Cox James, Duncan John, Deane Edward, Ertiel Benjamin, Fournain John, Gervard James, Gohagen Anthony 2, Gholson Thomas, Gass John, Henry Abner, Howard Louday, Hardman William, Jackson Francis F., Joiner Rebecca, Kelso Hugh, Kew John, Long James, Lounis Henry, Morrough Thomas 2, Mullins Jesse, Norris William, O'Kear Jeremiah 2, Power Thomas, Price John, Pearson Sarah S., Richardson Elizabeth, Rout Daniel, Smith William, Sherwood Moses 2, Taylor Jonathan, Tompkins John, Vanbus George Kirk, Wilson John, Young James, E. CALLOWAY, P. M.

Adams John, Arnold Rice W., Allen James, Berry Thomas 2, Bean William, Blackwell Elizabeth, Brandenburg David, Brownard James, Baker George, Cox James, Duncan John, Deane Edward, Ertiel Benjamin, Fournain John, Gervard James, Gohagen Anthony 2, Gholson Thomas, Gass John, Henry Abner, Howard Louday, Hardman William, Jackson Francis F., Joiner Rebecca, Kelso Hugh, Kew John, Long James, Lounis Henry, Morrough Thomas 2, Mullins Jesse, Norris William, O'Kear Jeremiah 2, Power Thomas, Price John, Pearson Sarah S., Richardson Elizabeth, Rout Daniel, Smith William, Sherwood Moses 2, Taylor Jonathan, Tompkins John, Vanbus George Kirk, Wilson John, Young James, E. CALLOWAY, P. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Centinel.

NEW-BEDFORD'S TEARS.*

AN ELEGY.

WHERE, slow and sad Acushnet laves
The sullen beach with tear-swollen waves,
The sedge-crown'd Genius of the stream
Thus pour'd the melancholy theme:—
Weep, mothers, widows, orphans, weep!
Your hope is swallow'd in the deep;
Your joy is fled, your peace is flown;
Your cloudless sun has set at noon.

Weep, mothers, weep! your sons no more
Shall press their lov'd, their native shore:—
No more the husband's cheering voice
Salute the partner of his choice.
Mourn, children, hapless orphans, mourn:
No more to view your sire's return:
That heart has cease'd to beat, that breast
Is cold, which yours so fondly prest.

Weep, virgins, weep! those blooming charms
Shall never bless your lovers' arms;
Cold they lie in wat'ry graves,
Whelm'd beneath the sullen waves.
Far from their friends and native home,
They meet their miserable doom:
No tender mother clos'd their eyes,
No weeping maid receiv'd their sighs.

What though, in every clime renown'd,
Acushnet's hardy sons are found,
And many a brave and worthy name
Illumes the scroll of naval fame;
What though thy ships in lofty pride,
Are borne on every swelling tide,
And to each varying fickle gale
Some bark of thine unfurls her sail;

Alas! now thy joy is fled:
Thy glory slumbers with the dead.
The mellow viol's thrilling sound,
The giddy dance's mazy round,
The sprightly song, the merry tale,
Forgotten, shall no more prevail:
Thy voice, thy tears, shall only flow
To strains of elegiac woe.

Winter's hoarse storm and hollow wind
Shall breathe fresh horror on the mind;
Nor shall the joy-inspiring spring
Oblivion to thy sorrows bring.
Weep, mothers, widows, virgins, weep!
Your hope is swallow'd in the deep;
Your joy is fled, your peace is flown,
Your cloudless sun has set at noon.

WILLIAM.

* New-Bedford is a flourishing seaport town
pleasantly situated on Acushnet river. It has
long been noted for its able and excellent sea-
men. Perhaps no town in the United States,
of equal population, has produced so many
masters of ships. And there are few, if any,
in which more tons of shipping are owned, in
proportion to its capital. These are chiefly
employed in the freighting business, out of
New-York.

The Tietis, bound from New-Bedford to Sa-
vannah, with 34 persons on board, chiefly young
men, having families at New-Bedford, was up-
set at sea by a squall, on the 23d of November
last, all of whom, except five, perished. These
five remained on the wreck 17 days, subsisting
on raw potatoes and port wine, when they
were providentially discovered and taken off.

YANKEE TRICKS.

THIS is a very significant phrase, and
one in very general use. It conveys to
the mind of the hearer an idea of a high
degree of depravity, peculiar to the people
of New-England, from which their more
upright brethren in the middle and south-
ern states claim a total exemption. The
latter are pure and immaculate, unstained
with any thing in the slightest degree ap-
proaching to yankeism.

Let us examine this point fearlessly.—
Let us ascertain, as far as we can, on what
foundation the charge rests. If that be
solid, let it remain unassailed, and be re-
ceived without controversy. But if it
rests upon a sandy and delusive basis, let
it be confided to oblivion, with other
prejudices equally untenable.

National prejudices are very easily
formed, and nicknames are very easily
applied. They are, however, eradicated
with great difficulty. When once adopted,
every day serves to corroborate them;
because every little incident that occurs,
and affords the smallest countenance to
them, or will at all admit of being strained
to that effect, is tortured to prop and butt-
ress them up, right or wrong.

It is not difficult to perceive how this
prejudice arose. The tide of migration
has generally directed its course from
New-England to the southern states, and
very little from the latter to the former.

The reason of this is obvious. The soil
of New-England is not as luxuriant as that
of some of the other states. The popula-
tion is much crowded. This state of things
naturally produces the effect above stated.
As mankind is now, and has always been,
made up of good and bad, and a pretty
reasonable proportion of the latter every
where, it would be wonderful if, among
the hordes that swarm out of New-England,
there should not be many depraved and
worthless characters. Wherever these ap-
pear, they are cited as corroborations
"strong as proof from holy writ," to con-
firm the general character of the whole
nation; and thus one or two millions of
people bear an opprobrious stigma from
the turpitude of a few.

The middle and southern States have
never disgorged upon New-England the
off-scourings of their cities, nor their fugi-
tives from justice, in any very consid-
erable degree. If they had, buckskin tricks
might in Boston, or Portsmouth, or Port-
land, be as proverbial, as Yankee tricks in
New York or Philadelphia. But let a philo-
sopher, or a citizen of the world, exam-
ine the records of our criminal courts,
and he will find, that the triumph we pre-
tend to, over our New-England brethren,
is not as indisputably just and correct, as
some of us may have supposed. Let us
bear in mind the elegant, the instructive,
and the universally applicable lesson held
out by the parable of the Pharisee and the
publican.

I have travelled very often through New-
England. And when I first visited the
country, I was a slave to the miserable
prejudices that so generally prevail re-
specting its inhabitants. I imagined that a
large proportion of them were liars, and
fully intent upon deception and fraud. I

have lived to see the extent of my error. I
am proud to acknowledge it, and to do
justice, as far as these feeble effusions can
do justice, to the much injured character
of a most respectable nation. I have be-
held with delight the decency, the neat-
ness, the elegance of their dwellings—the
order, the decorum, the propriety, the ur-
banity, and the hospitality of their man-
ners—the intelligence and good informa-
tion even of the lowest orders of their pea-
santry—the captivating polish of their
smallest children, in whom the rudiments
of education are so far instilled, that they
uniformly stop and respectfully salute the
passing stranger—the republican simplici-
ty and the good sense of their municipal
regulations generally—the very successful
struggle they have maintained against the
sterility of an unkind soil—the ardour of
their spirit of enterprise—their unceasing
and unwearied industry. Having repeat-
edly seen—and having as repeatedly ad-
mired all these things—is it very extraor-
dinary that I assert, without disparage-
ment to the merits and claims of the citi-
zens of the other states, that the yeoman-
ry of New-England are the pride and the
glory of the U. S. and are not perhaps
excelled for the long train of social vir-
tues, by any equal number of people under
the canopy of heaven?—*Port Folio.*

Revolution of Life. Indigence and
(Obscurity) are the parents of Vigilance
and Economy. Vigilance and Econo-
my, of Riches and Honor. Riches and
Honor, of Pride and Luxury. Pride and
Luxury, of Impotency and Idleness. Im-
potency and Idleness, of Indigence and
Obscurity. Such are the revolu-
tions of Life.

A fine full-blooded Merino ram was
brought to this port [New-York] on
Saturday in the ship Atlantic, Captain
Barnum, from Cadiz.

New-years frolic.—An eastern paper
mentions the marriage, on the first day
of January last, at East-Haddam, in Con-
necticut, of nine young ladies, being all
the girls in that town who were mari-
ageable! It is to be hoped this mode of
celebrating the new year will become
fashionable—and then—"one night as
well be out of the world as out of the
fashion!"—*Tonon American.*

The committee appointed by the
Board of Trustees for the town of Lexing-
ton, to examine and report such amendmen-
ts to the by-laws of the town as they might
deem necessary, reported the following viz:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees
of the town of Lexington, that any person
or persons who shall bring into market, or
shall sell or speak in such a manner as to
retard the operations of the market, shall
pay any sum not less than three nor more
than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that all
wholesale provisions offered for sale in the
market shall be forfeited, and that the per-
son or persons vending or offering to ven-
d the same, shall forfeit and pay any
sum not less than one nor more than ten
dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that the
market hours from the first of May until
the first of October shall be held until 9
o'clock A. M. and during the remainder
of the year until ten o'clock A. M.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that no
huckster or other person shall be per-
mitted to purchase in the market house dur-
ing market hours any article whatever,
which such huckster or other person is
known usually to sell or expose to sale un-
der a penalty of not less than three nor
more than ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that it
shall be the duty of the clerk of the mar-
ket to visit the different persons in the
town of Lexington, selling by weights and
measures, and to prosecute under the act
of assembly, all those who are selling by
false weights and measures.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that if
the watch, in the performance of their du-
ties, either in suppressing riots or breach-
es of peace, shall be unable to apprehend
those who are violating the law, it shall
be lawful for them to call upon any of the
citizens of the town to assist them;

and any person or persons refusing to assist
them, when properly summoned, as afore-
said, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less
than three, nor more than ten dollars.

AND W. McALLA, Clk.
A true copy from the records of the town.
Attest, P. I. RILEY, Clk.

Nathaniel Prentiss is appointed by
the Trustees of the town of Lexington to
enforce the by-laws of the town generally.

JOHNSON & WARNER
Have just received, and for Sale at their Store,
corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,
A large quantity of the best
PRINTING INK,

And an additional assortment of—
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Ferguson's Lectures | Biddle's Architecture
Adams' Astronomy | Gibson's Surveying
Webster's Philosophy | Simpson's Conic Sec-
tions
The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the
Art of Singing, by Andrew Law,
A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,
Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best
quality,
Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,
TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell
county, one a half mile, the other a mile from
the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on
each tract, with good log cabins, out houses,
springs of water which never fail; the whole
land of the first quality—title in fee simple will
be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horse
or negroes taken in payment.
For further information, apply to William
Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the
land.

March 13, 1810.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.



THE subscriber having pur-
chased the whole of Mr. Usher's
Stock, wishes to inform the pub-
lic that he carries on the above
business extensively in the house
lately occupied by Mr. Daniel
White, second door below the
Branch Bank. He has now on
hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols,
manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of
the best materials.

Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest
notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where
he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East front
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A new stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.
Banton. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and in short with every necessary calculated to
accommodate and render agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that from the attention which he
means personally to give to every department
of his business, he will be found to merit that pa-
tronage which he thus presumes to solicit from
the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1809

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received an additional assortment
of

DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of

GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits,
Gla's and Queens Ware, Rhode-Is-
land Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Impe-
rial, Hyson, Young, Hyson & Hyson Skin
Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars,
Curner's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins
and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo
of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by
12 Window Gla's, an assortment of Trugs,
&c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable
terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton,
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country
Thread, &c. October 21.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the
corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where
he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK,
hopes from his knowledge and attention to busi-
ness to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings,
Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings,
Screens of different kinds, and Smith's work in
general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on
the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices
wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

NEW GOODS
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXING-
TON:

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large
supplies of

Winter and Spring Goods.

Of all descriptions—unusually low for
Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for
the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will
enable them to give better bargains than ever
have been sold in the state heretofore.
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

NOTICE.

Col. Robert Johnston some years since with-
out any authority from me, sold to Lewis Craig
my proportion which is one fourth of an entry of
10,000 acres now in Jessamine, made in the
name of Benjamin Johnson of Orange. He has
in the course of last week, made a second con-
tract with the said Lewis Craig, confirming the
first as my trustee, pending the settlement of
our accounts before the master commissioner of
the Eastern circuit court on a reference in a suit
in chancery brought by me against the said
Johnston to set aside the deed of trust, and af-
ter an interlocutory decree pronounced by the
court in my favor. I have objected to the
said sale when exhibited on the said settlement
and shall take the proper steps to avoid it. In
the mean time I hereby caution all persons from
purchasing under the said Lewis Craig.

JOHN CRAIG.
Lexington, March 19th, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER;

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season.
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon,
Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR, making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,
on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste—he flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whomay call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coeque-
lico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thoroughly received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

IRON STORE.

NEARLY OPPOSITE CROMWELL'S WARE-
HOUSE, PITTSBURG.

A LARGE supply of Juniata bar, rolled and
slit Iron always on hand—Also cut and
hammered nails, manufactured of the same
Iron, for sale by

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, jun.

February 8th, 1810.
Orders from western merchants will be
strictly attended to.

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.
THOMAS VANHOOK, Compl't
against

ENGALOW ADAMS & others defts. } In Chancery.

This day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant Engalow Adams is not an in-
habitant of this commonwealth, and he having
failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable
to law and the rules of this court; on motion of
the complainant, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear here on the third day of
our next June term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken a-
gainst him for confessed, and that a copy of this
order be inserted in some public newspaper in
this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attest.

ANDREW MOORE, D. C. H. & C.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him. January 20, 1809.

The Noted Running Horse

YOUNG WHIP,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable,
eight miles from Lexington & three
from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be
let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which
may be discharged with sixteen, provided the
money is paid by the expiration of the season,
which will commence the 20th instant and end
the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure
a mare in foal, the money to be considered on
demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in
foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap, to
be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water,
under good fences, gratis; and at the request
of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and
plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence
per week. I will not be liable for accidents or
escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years
old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands
and a half high, possessing great strength and
activity, and it is generally thought by all those
who have seen him, his equal for beauty and
symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in A-
merica.

PEDIGREE.

The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by
Celar, was out of Avered Mead's famous mare
Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse
Janus, whose character as a horse of great
speed was admitted by all who knew him.
YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and
celebrated turf horse Whip, Whip by Salttram,
and Salttram by Eclipse, who covered at two
hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP
has descended from a long line of noble ancestry,
which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of
the English Racing Calendars, and the pedi-
grees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet,
supposed to be of the best running stock in
England, whose pedigrees have been thought
too lengthy to be here inserted.

PERFORMANCE.

YOUNG WHIP, running against the best
horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out
of eight: one sweepstakes, two matches, and
four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single
heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,

WILLIAM B. COOK,

March 12, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
first day of this month, a negro man named
DAVID, of a dark complexion, five feet eight
or nine inches high, a little marked with the small
pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he
took away with him a grey mare, whose ear takes
up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be
entitled to the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation
and general use throughout the U.
States, for upwards of ten years. And, it
is no inconsiderable evidence of their uti-
lity, that during the above period, numer-
ous imitations of every article (the pro-
ductions of ignorance and inexperience,
urged by envy and penury) have been in-
truded on the public, seen for a day and
then perished! Others now succeed them,
which in like manner are fast descending
to the tomb of the Capulets; while our
remedies become more generally used,
and acquire a daily accession of deserved
celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever
offered to the public, being innocent and
mild, certain and efficacious in its op-
erations. Should no worms exist in the body,
it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or
offensive, and thereby prevent the produc-
tion of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs,
asthma's, and particularly the whooping
cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheuma-
tisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequal-
led in the cure of nervous disorders, con-
sumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weak-
ness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious
and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the
Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy
at one application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues remittent and in-
termittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ring worms,
tetter's, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of
the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.
Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.